distribution of income and are emerging as outsourcing destination for larger industries units.

(b) and (c) the average share in GDP and employment of SSI units in India and of Small and Medium Enterprises in Japan, America, United Kingdom, France and China is given below :-

Country	Share in Employment	Share in GDP
India*	66.8% of total employment in the organised sector in 2000-01	About 40% of gross value of output in the manufacturing sector and 6.7% of GDP
United Kingdom @	44-66%	Under 40% of manufacturing output. 40% of total economic activity
United States of America @	50.3%	
China@	73%	60% of industrial gross output 52% of maniifacturing output
Japan @	72% of manufecturing sector	
France **	46.7%	39% of total output

* Small Scale Industries only. *Source* : DCSSI.

@ Scarce: TD/B/COM.3/51Add. **1-31 January,** 2003, Trade & Development Board. Commission on Enterprises, Business Facilitation and Development, UNCTAD.

**As per World Development Report 2002 for the year 1990.

Ambulances in PHCs

†*612. PROF. RB.SVARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of PHCs in UP, Bihar, Jharkhand, MP Chhattisgarh and Rajasthan provided with ambulances; and

(b) by when all the PHCs of the said States are likely to be provided with ambulances alongwith details thereof, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): (a) and (b) In September, 1998, under a Project Agreement between Government of India (Gol) and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), a project for supply of ambulances to Post Partum Centres (PPCs) was undertaken for a duration of one year, with a total contribution of US $ 2.65

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

million. Under that Project, 300 ambulances at the district level and sub-district level were provided to 21 States. State-wise details are given at Statement-I *(See* below).

Apart from this, time initiative from UNFPA support to supply ambulances at PPCs, the Central Government has no scheme for providing ambulances in Primary Health Centres (PHCs). However, keeping in view that mobility is one of the most important factors for effective implementation of Family Welfare Programmes, supply of other types of vehicles was made to the States until 2001-02. The norms of supply of these vehicles are given at Statement-II *(See* below). These vehicles included Jeep/Maruti Gypsy/Hindustan Trekker subject to the specific requirements of the State.

Now, as per decision taken in the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA), in 2001, while considering "Infrastructure and Support System for RCH Programme in 9th Plan", the Government of India will not henceforth supply new vehicles to the State Govenments. This decision was communicated for compliance in the Conference of the Family Welfare Secretaries of the States and UTs held on 4-5 September, 2001. As per this decision, the funds are being provided under 'Direction and Administration' Head. The States are required to finance the purchase of new vehicles or replacement of old vehicles out of these funds. The percentage of allocation of funds under this Head is in proportion to the size of the States as given at Statement-Ill *(See* below).

So far as percentage of PHCs provided with ambulances is concerned, the position as made available by the States is as follows :-

States	No. of PHCs	No. of Ambulances available	Percentage
Uttar Pradesh	1107	62	5
Madhya Pradesh	1192	52	4
Jharkhand	287	25	8
Chhattisgarh	465	52	11
Rajasthan	732	45	6
Bihar	815	42	4

Statement—/

State-wise number of ambulances supplied to the States for the Post Partum Centres (PPCs) with UNFPA assistance

Sl. No.	NameofStates/UTs	No. of Vehicles
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50
2	Assam	05
3.	Bihar	15
4.	Delhi	02
5.	Gujarat	07
6.	Haryana	06
7.	H.P.	09
&	Jammu & Kashmir	02
9.	Karnataka	18
10.	Kerala	08
11.	MP.	15
12.	Maharashtra	07
13.	Meghalaya	01
14.	Orissa	33
15.	Punjab	02
16.	Rajasthan	13
17.	Tamil Nadu	10
18.	Tripura	01
19.	Uttar Pradesh	64
20.	West Bengal	31
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	01
	Total	300

Statement—II

The norms of supply of vehicles for implementation of Family Welfare Programmes.

0)	Primary Health Centre	One vehicle for each PHC/Rural
	Rural F.W.Centre	Family Welfare Centre
m	District F.W. Bureau	One supervisory vehicle One vehicle for Audio Visual Unit.
Cm)	State F.W.Bureau	Two supervisory vehicles One Vehicle rbr A. V Unit
(iv)	Rural Health* F.W. Training Centre	Three vehicles for each training centre
(v)	Post Partum Centre	One vehicle

Statement-Ill

Percentage of assistance to different categories of States for 'Direction and Administration'

Category	Percentage
Major States Medium States Small States/UTs	12 per cent 14 per cent 14 per cent+Rs. 30 lakhs

The assistance to States for Direction & Administration will be limited to a percentage of grants given to States for implementation of Family Welfare Programme. The schemes that will be considered for computing **the** percentage will include **Maintenance of Rural** Family Welfare Centres, Sub-Centres, Urban **Family Welfare Centres, Health Posts, Post Partum Centres** at **district and sub-district level hospitals. Training Schools/Centres,** *Transport (including POL),* **Maintenance of Sterilisation Beds, Village Health Guides,** IEC **and Compensation for Sterilisation.**

Advertisements of tobacco products

*613. SHRISANTOSHBAGRODIA:
SHRI SURESHKALMADI:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are many print media advertisements published in daily newspapers and magazines for promoting cigarettes, tobacco andpanmasala;

(b) if so, efforts Government have made to stop such advertisements; and

(c) whether Government propose to impose penalties on manufacturing companies as well as print media companies to counter this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) The Press in India is free from Government control. In pursuance of its policy to uphold the freedom of the Press, the Government does not interfere in its functioning. The Press Council of India, a statutory autonomous self-regulatory body of the Press has, however, built up Norms of Journalistic Conduct containing *inter-alia* the following in respect of tobacco advertisements :-

"No advertisement shall be published which promotes, directly or indirectly, production, sale or consumption of cigarettes, tobacco products, wine, alcohol, liquor and other intoxicants."

(c) Proposals for imposing penalty have been included in 'The Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of